XXIII., NO. 5866

Talks Over

Old Tug

ER WASTED

AY IN HOUSE

poriation Bill is Making

int Progress-Ques-

menth; total, \$550 pers, \$13,200.

If for the two years.

n of \$20,000 for coal and mking the total expense

that since the arrival of

be Government tug has not

ht heing money as far as

and go. The only saving them has been in the re-

up ind carrying piles, etc.,

the do not consider it is dovernment to try and com-

trate enterprise in the mat-

therefore recommend that

ation be inserted for one

the asked for, or until the

estory is erected and then

JOHN T. BROWN.

L NAKAPAAHU.

wis led off in defense of

use followed, and show-

Misons why the tug Eleu

satinged as government

the government boat was

the tug Fearless would

Moun way, was his ar-

in consequence would be

the price of towing, etc.

Halth needed a boat in

their trips to Molokai

Mais, and if the govern-

ns not available, they

b resort to the tug Fear-

ther boat and would have

arbitant price for its use.

was in favor of keeping

tis in a good serviceable

mel then moved to re-

ther said it was a neces-

Rh a vessel. The tug, he

ore of great service in

ed cited the instance of

who was supposed to

ded out to sea a short

been asked to search for

wild have asked a good

such work. In many

ald, the boat had prov-

belf in towing the gar-

a the days of the Mon-

be regime of the Terri-

sald Cecil Brown,

mment should not enter

on with private enter-

thd The boat is totally

the service, and besides

proposition. When the

lather use for the tug, and

become an elephant on

with remarked that if the

bown fact, the govern-

ea losing proposition. So

aving of life was concern-

al government had a boat

als said the committee had at by the treasurer that the

claining the tug amounted

M whereas the receipts

asm, a loss to the govern-

The committee

any to haul the garbage to

the government crematory

the boat would be a loser.

Maned on Page 1)

ased for that purpose.

deing all the business,

frematory is built there

the tug Fearless or any

that it is used for.

as in the bill.

and moved to adopt it.

tog for this work.

J. D. PARIS.

mber, May 23, 1901.

of vessels.

of Subsidies.

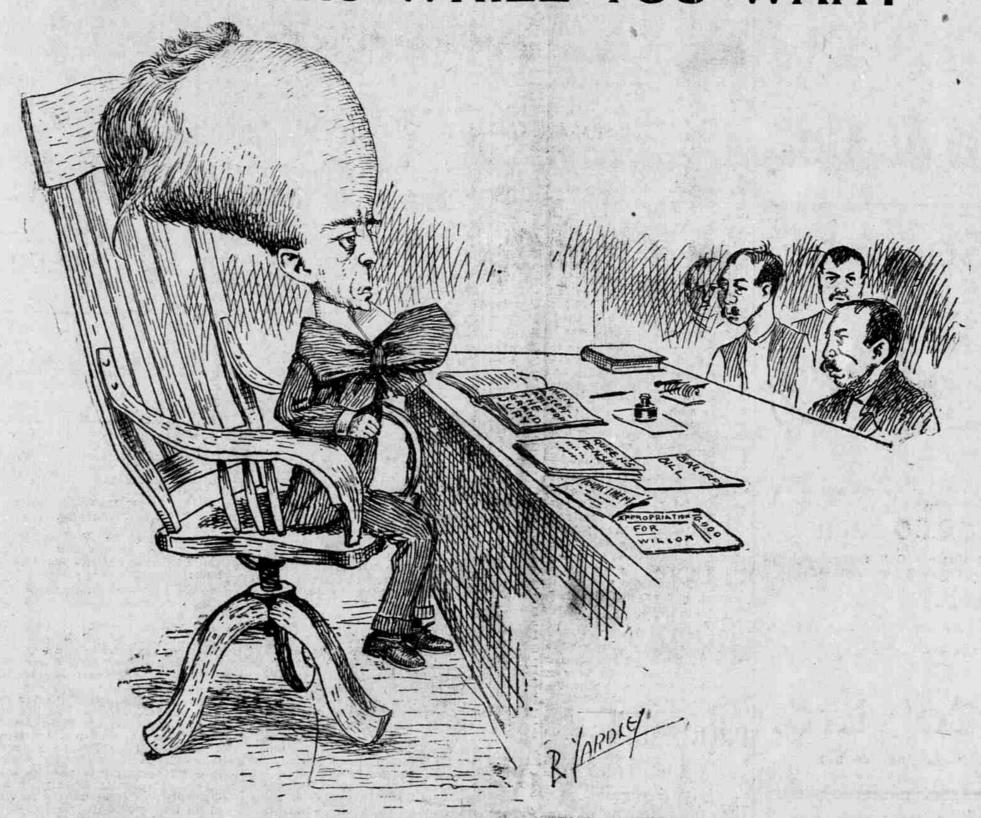
Eleu.

HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1901.-SIXTEEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MRS. GOUGAR

LAWYERS WHILE YOU WAIT.



THE JUDGE-I feel highly honored by a call from such distinguished men. Just drop your vote for the Bailiff Bill in the slot and get a license to practice law.

• Contraction of the Contraction

first for a garbage crema-JUDGE HUMPHREYS' LAWYER MILL AND REASONS WHY IT WAS PUT IN RAPID MOTION

The general public has known that Home Rule members of the Legislature were being put through the law mill at Judge Humphreys' office at a rapid rate, but few have any conception of the bare-faced indecency of the railroad methods pursued, or to the extent to which they have been carried, or of the causes leading to them.

Here are some of the peculiarities of the procedure:

The law permits both the Supreme and Circuit Courts to admit practitioners in the District Courts.

The Supreme Court long ago established a rule prescribing the method of application and course of procedure. This rule is as follows:

Applications for admission to the Bar of the Supreme Court, OR OF THE LOWER COURTS, shall be by petition in the applicant's handwriting, setting forth his age, birthplace, nationality, last place of residence, and the character and term of his study. Sufficient certificates of the applicant's good moral character, and if he be a member of the Bar of any other court, the certificate of his admission to such Bar shall accompany the application.

This rule is still observed by all the judges except Judge Humphreys who, for the benefit of his Home Rule legislative friends, has cut loose from all

Between April 17th and May 2d last, just fifteen days, Judge Humphreys admitted eighteen persons to practice law. Of these one is a Home Rule campaign leader; one is the assistant clerk of the Home Rule Legislature and sixteen are Home Rule members of the Legislature, six Senators and ten

The applicants did not file petitions in their own handwriting. Instead, Judge Humphreys directed one of the clerks of the court to make up batches of blanks, five or six at a time, one being an original, and the re-

mainder carbon copies. These blanks were filled in and signed. The petitions do not set forth the place of residence of the applicants, nor do they set forth "the character and term of his study." There are no accompanying certificates of the applicant's good moral character.

The modus operandi of the law mill was for an applicant to get a typewritten blank from the clerk, fill it out, or get the clerk to do it for him, take it in to Judge Humphreys, get his approval, sometimes within five minutes, come back to the clerk and get a license to practice law.

There was no examination of the applicants, for the good reason that the Judge speaks no Hawaiian; with a few exceptions the applicants speak little or no English, and the bulk of the petitioners know so little law that they and besides had alcannot tell the difference between a subpoena and a probate decision. It was literally a case of "make you a lawyer while you wait."

The following is the list of those who were run through the legal hopper during the fifteen days named; Senator Kanuha, who is the tailor at the Kamehameha School, and a very good tailor, too, slipped a cog and did not undergo the milling process until May 15th. It is stated that he appeared with the others, but acknowledging, as the others didn't, that he had not read the Civil or Penal Code, he was told by Judge Humphreys to first do this. He returned two weeks later and announced that the prescribed course of study was complete. The mill wheels thereupon revolved for five minutes and produced "David Kanuha, Attorney-at-Law."

PRODUCT OF THE HUMPHREYS' LAW MILL.

	Age.	Application.	License.
Name— 1. M. H. Kaniho	35	April 17	April 17
I. M. H. Kanino	53	April 17	April 17
2. R. Puuki	38	April 19	April 19
3. J. W. K. Keiki	_	April 19	April 19
4. George P. Kauimakaole	59	April 20	April 20
5. D. Kalauokalani		April 22	April 22
f T D Fachi	45	April 22	April 4
7. I. Nakanaahu	200	April 22	April 22
& J H Kahilina	5000000	April 25	April 25
6 C V Dua	90		April 25
10 William White	30	April 25	U TOWNSON SERVICE
11 TH THE Dealelast	25	April 25	April 25
12. S. H. Haaheo	49	April 26	April 26
13. J. K. Kekaula	44	April 26	April 26
14. Benj. K. Kane*			April 29
15. John T. Brown	51	April 29	April 29
15. John T. Brown	39	April 29	April 29
16. William Mossman	35	May 2	May 2
17. R. H. Makekau	67	May 2	May 2
18. H. Kauaihilo	36	May 15	May 15
18. H. Kauainno	90	Auto Au	

Not a legislator or politician so far as known.

A SIGNIFICANT SIDE LIGHT.

A sidelight is thrown on the whole procedure by the fact that on April 29th, one H. P. Haiola filed a petition to be admitted to practice, accompanied by a certificate of good character and competency to practice, signed by eleven people, including Judge Wilcox.

Mr. Haiola did not have the good fortune to file his application on one of the Humphreys' patent carbon blanks, warranted to take immediate effect, and the still greater misfortune not to be a member of the Legislature.

He was told by the Judge to call again next day, and on the next day was further advised to call again in six months.

At the identical time that this wholesale presentation of lawyers' licenses to members of the Legislature was going on, there was pending before the Legislature a bill drawn by Judge Humphreys, which held concealed within its ambiguous phrases a power which he claims takes away from the clerk of the Supreme Court and the high sheriff the duty of drawing juries; a power which they have held by law for years, and which places the absolute power in Judge Humphreys to draw through any bailiff appointed by him, not only Grand Juries, but the regular juries which try the indictments found by such

In pursuance of his claim he has appointed C. A. K. Hopkins, an inexperienced young Hawailan, and Oscar Lewis, of Lewis & Turk, as his bailiffs. Mr. Hopkins purports to have selected the Grand Jury to find indictments, and Mr. Lewis is in line of succession to stand sponsor for the regular jury to try such indictments.

TEXT OF THE BAILIFF ACT.

This is the Bailiff Act, smuggled through the Legislature, under which Judge Humphreys claims that the power to draw grand and petit juries is taken away from the clerk of the Supreme Court and the high sheriff and given to his personally-appointed bailiffs, C. A. K. Hopkins and Oscar Lewis:

An Act Relating to the Appointment of Bailiffs for Certain Courts in the Territory of Hawaii and Defining the Dutles and Powers of Such Bailiffs and Fixing the Amount of Their Compensation, and Providing for the Payment of Such Compensation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; Section 1. That the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a bailiff for the Supreme Court, and upon extraordinary occasions to appoint such additional number of bailiffs as he may deem necessary for a period not exceeding ten days.

Section 2. That the several judges of the several Circuit Courts be and they are hereby authorized to appoint a bailiff for their respective courts; Provided, that each of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit may appoint a bailiff; and, Provided, that during any term of the Circuit Court, the presiding Judge thereof may appoint such additional number of bailiffs as he may deem

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the several balliffs appointed under this Act to at all times preserve order in the courts of which they are appointed and under the order and direction of the Judges of such courts to execute their commands and make proclamation of their orders, judgments and decrees and to serve and to otherwise execute under the order, and direction of the Judges aforesaid all and every process issued by said Judges or issued out of their respective courts; and while so serving or executing any of the orders, directions,

commands and process aforesaid, said bailiffs shall have and they are hereby vested with all of the power and authority enjoyed and possessed by sheriffs. Section 4. That every balliff appointed under the provisions of this Act shall hold his office during, and only during, the pleasure of the Chief Justice or Judge appointing him, as the case may be.

Section 5. That the bailiffs appointed under the provisions of this Act shall be paid for their services at and after the following rates, and it shall be the duty of the Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii to draw a warrant for the same upon the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, upon an order so to do under the seal of the court, of any Judge of the Court by whom any such beiliff may

have been appointed: that is to say: Additional balliffs at the rate per day 500 The bailiffs of the Second, Third and Fifth Circuits per month 50 00 Additional bailiffs for the several Circuit Courts, per day, for each day of

Section 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date braces an area of probably one hundred of its passage.

Approved this 26th day of April, A. D. 1901. SANFORD B. DOLE.

Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

ON HER TRIP Thinks Australia

Capital. CHARMED WITH

NEW ZEALAND

Discourages

Will Write on Conditions in the Southern Countries She Has Lately Visited.

Among the through passengers on the steamship Sonoma, which arrived here from the Colonies yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gougar, returning to their home in the States after six months of traveling.

It will be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Gougar stopped in Honolulu for a short time while on their way to the Colonies. Mrs. Gougar is well known wherever she goes as a lecturer of eloquence and charming presence and a wonderfully well-informed woman.

The Gougars are great travelers. They have been to Europe several times, have visited Egypt and Australia and have trotted over many other parts of the globe. The present trip was Gougar's health, which he has entirely recovered since his visit South.

Mrs. Gougar was seen by a reporter at the Hawaiian Hotel last evening. She and her husband were trying to make themselves comfortable on the spacious lanai, a difficult task when the mosquitoes are taken into consideration. After a few preliminary remarks concerning the bothersome insects, Mrs. Gougar was kind enough to talk about the part of the world from which she and her husband have just come. It is a very beautiful part of the earth, according to the lady, and her eloquence fairly carried the reporter away to the charming and delightful scenes which it has been the traveler's

privilege to enjoy. "We stopped awhile at Pago Pago on the trip down," said Mrs. Gougar, one of the most delightful little spots in the world. Of course you know that there is as yet no port there, and the great ship had to lie outside. The natives swarmed about the vessel in their queer little boats with outtriggers, and offered for sale the many and varied fruits of their toil, as well as the fruits of the earth. The natives there are a fine-looking lot of people. They are not quite so dark as the Hawaiians. being more of a copper color.

"We thought the dittle Island of Tutuila lovely, but when we arrived at Auckland and afterwards had an opporunity of viewing the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of New Zealand, we forgot all about Samoa and thought New Zealand the most beautiful country in the world. It is indeed the Switzerland of the Pacific.

"We visited first the North Island and coached for over 200 miles through that paradise. We visited the hot lakes district and took an extended trip up the superb Wanganul river, the crookedest stream in the world, I believe. I remember that it was said that you could not see more than eighty rods ahead, so full of turns was this picturesque waterway. "All along we were flanked by high

cliffs; cliffs covered with green; fifteen hundred feet in height in some places and broken here and there, disclosing little Maori villages. Great sweeping willows bent down from the rock sides to the water's edge, almost. New Zealand abhors a bare rock. Indeed, I hardly saw a rock in the country bare of omething deliciously and refreshingly

the glory of the scene. "The Maori men are handsome fel-

"Waterfalls here and there added to

lows. Well built, strong and active; tall and well dressed. The women I can not speak so well of. They seemed to be slouchy and careless. They all tattoo their faces, or parts of their faces, as they have for centuries. We saw much of their life and learned much of their manners and customs

"After enjoying to the utmost the deights of the North Island we crossed to the South Island, where new pleasures awaited us. This is a great agricultural country, this South Island. Why, we saw land where 125 bushels of wheat are grown to the acre and where an equal amount of oats are raised on the same amount of land. In one field of thirty acres we counted thirty-eight large stacks of wheat. The farmers are a fine class of men. It seems odd, but they go to work in white duck suits.

"This country reminded us very much of England. The fleids are hedged off, one from the other. Fences are built of stone and then firs and other trees are permitted to grow over them. The west coast of South Island is wild and roman-

"We traveled the length of both islnds. One of the most interesting parts square miles. Now and then there are disturbances there. There have been

(Continued on Page 4)